Amnaements.

ADEMY OF MUSIC-S 8:38-King of the Optum Ring SERICAN THEATRE-2-8:15-We-Uns of Tennessee. DADWAY THEATRE 2-8:15-Shenandoah. 6 THEATRE-1:45-7:45 The Great Ruby.
MUSLE-Wax Works, Grand Concert and Cine matograph.

MPIRE THEATRE—2-8:20—Romeo and Juliet.

IFTH AVENUE THEATRE—8:15—De Wolf Hopper

ARRICK THEATRE—8:10—Zaza.

RAND OPERA HOUSD—2-8—Black Pattl.

AMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA—8:15—A Reign of Error.

ERALD SQUARE THEATRE—2-8:15—An Arabia

GIR.—Noon to 11 p. m.—Continuous Performance.

STER & BIAL'S—6:18—Vaudeville.

CKERBOCKER THEATRE—8:15—Colinetts.

EUM THEATRE—8—His Excellency The Governor.

DISON SQUARE GARDEN—2 to 11—Electrical Show DISON SQUARE THEATRE—2:15—8:30—Because Sh.

Loved Him So.

LOVED THEATRE—7:45—THEATRE—7: Loved Him So.

NEW-YORK THEATRE—7:45—The Man in the Moon
PASTOR'S—16:30 to 11—Continuous Performance.

WALLACK'S—2:15—8:20—The Cuckoo.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1899.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Eight alleged former British officers were arrested at Johannesburg on a charge of high treason. —— General Gomes is expected to-day to issue a manifesto, calling on Cubans to disarm, to accept payment and to resume work. —— The Earl of Strafford, who married Mrs. Samuel J. Colgate, of this city, was killed by a train at Potters' Bar, England. Marchand's expedition was reported to be in good health, and was expected to reach Jiboutil on May 16. — British troops took the city of Kow-Loon, disarming the Chinese forces. — Advices from Brazil said that the American Consulate at Manaos was stoned and the ccat-of-arms torn down after the Wilmington's departure for Iquitos. — The Queen heid a Drawing-Room at Buckingham Palace, at which several Americans were presented by Mrs.

project to purchase a home in Washington for Admiral Dewey issued an address to the public. ——— Attorney-General Monnett, of Ohio, testi-conspirators in the cigar-stamp counterfeiting case were found by the United States Grand Jury in Philadelphia. — Governor Roosevelt is expected to sign the Ford Franchise Tax bill if it is unamended. — The President passed a quiet day at Hot Springs, taking a drive to Warm Springs. — Rear-Admiral Watson salled from San Francisco-for Manila to succeed Admiral Dewey in command. — An accident on a branch of the Reading Rallroad resulted in the death of an engineer and probable fatal inon a branch of the Reading American the death of an engineer and probable fatal in-furies to a fireman. —— The State Grand Army juries to a fireman. —— The State Grand Army of the Republic Encampment begins to-day at

CITY.—Stocks were dull and strong.

Mayor Van Wyck and Police Commissioner Sexton were the chief witnesses before the Mazet Committee. Mr. Moss probed the motives behind the removal of John McCullagh as Chief of Police. — Adjutant William G. Bates was elected major of the 71st Regiment. — The Board of Aldermen referred to the Committee on Finance the resolution adopted by the Council, providing for the expenditure of \$150,000 for the Dewey reception. — The commencement exercises of Union Theological Seminary were held at Adams Memorial Hail, in the seminary. — Winners at Morris Park: Ethelbert, Kirkwood, Greatland, Previous, Dangerous Maid, Klepper. CITY .- Stocks were dull and strong .=

THE WEATHER -- Forecast for to-day: Showers and thunderstorms. The temperature yeserday: Highest, 65 degrees; lowest, 51; aver-

FORD BILL AMENDMENTS.

Governor Roosevelt's task in getting the franchise-holders to pay taxes with good grace is not an easy one. These corporations have so long enjoyed exemption from taxation on some of their most valuable property, and also in large measure secured that property itself at little or no cost, that they have come to regard this free enjoyment as a vested right and to cry out "confiscation" if attempts are made to get from them the same measure of taxation on actual values as the average private property-owner pays. The Governor evidently understands too well the justice of the taxation of those who would make their previous escape from just taxation the excuse for still further exemption. Nevertheless, he seems to be impressed with some of their pleas for modifica-

This proposed modification is something that will bear watching with the greatest caution. There is danger that under the guise of modification the franchise-holders and their servants in politics will really attempt to defeat the whole tax, and they are clever enough to go about it diplomatically. Of course, they will be "improving" the bill with the best of intentions to have themselves taxed "scientifically" and "equally" since they must be taxed at all. but they may all the time be improving the bill out of existence. There are various ways of doing this. One is to incorporate in the new bill some provision in possibly unconstitutional form. There is no reason to doubt the constitutionality of the Ford bill as it stands, for it follows closely the lines already marked out by our courts in discussions of the tax law. There might perhaps be some doubt about a bill levying assessments in a particular way and providing for various deductions. Ford bill is simply one of definition, and does levy a tax; hence it is freed from the strict conformity to certain constitutional requirements which might easily by design or inad-

If additions are to be made to the scheme, w hope this danger will be guarded against by putting them in the form of amendments to a law already on the statute-book rather than by recasting and repassing the Ford bill. This may seem a matter of indifference, but it is not. If the Governor now or before action by the Legislature signs the Ford bill it will be a law standing on its own constitutional merits. Then if any invalid amendments happen to pass they would simply be set aside by the courts, and the original law with its essential valuable feature of franchise taxation would be in force. On the other hand, if the Governor allows an entirely new bill to come to him as a substitute any unconstitutional feature found in it might invalidate the whole scheme should be signed first, and, if need be, amended afterward. On the statute-book, moreover it will be much more powerful in securing good amendments than in the Governor's safe, with all the possibilities of its being left there through illness, clever intrigue or a little too long delay of the Legislature in keeping a promise to furnish a satisfactory substitute in time. The meaning of the amendments proposed the Boers want to confiscate the lands and cat-

exact effect. The corporations are making a great virtue of the sums they pay the cities for their franchises and talking of double taxation. That may fool somebody who has not grasped the idea of a franchise as valuable property which is bought and sold. With equal justice the man who bought from the city and paid for a lot might claim that he should not be taxed by the city on property for which he paid the city. The percentage paid for streets is the price of the property acquired and the fact that something is paid for the property is no reason for tax exemption. There is just one ground for the deduction proposed, and that is not theoretical, but practical: to secure equality and save a corporation paying for a franchise from bearing as heavy a burden as one that gets its franchise for nothing. But are we certain that the Ford bill does not of itself secure just that equality? Suppose two roads hold franchises of the same character, one as a gift, the other for a yearly compensation. On a fair assessment of actual value the free franchise would stand the higher. It would sell for more in the hands of a promoter if a rail had not been laid and capitalists were about to buy the privilege of building and operating. The other franchise has a fixed charge against it; to operate under it would cost just so much more; consequently, it is worth less by the amount of the capitalization of that fixed charge. So, too, if we make the assessment as proposed on the basis of market value of stock. The road that has to pay the city a percentage on earnings has so much less for dividends, and, other things being equal, the

pany that pays the city nothing. Great care will be necessary, likewise, in planning any system of rebates or deductions to guard against freeing the railroads and gas companies from the State Franchise tax, a tax that it cannot be too clearly understood in no sense duplicates that levied by the Ford bill. It is simply the fee exacted by the State from all corporations, manufacturing, farming, transportation, for the permission to do business in a corporate capacity with special privileges not possessed by the individual. The Ford bill tax is a tax on definite property rights, which may be possessed by an individual or corporation. Taxing either one has nothing to de with taxing the other, yet "deducting from the total amount of tax" levied under the Ford bill "any proportion of taxes levied and paid at present," as suggested, might easily pave the way for exempting the railroads and gas companies from a State charge now borne in common with them by the smallest mercantile corporation. Such an exemption would be highly unjust.

stock will be worth less than that of the com-

MAYOR VAN WYCK'S TESTIMONY.

The Hon. Robert A. Van Wyck, Mayor of New-York, deigned to appear before the Mazet Committee yesterday. In answer to various questions he cleared away many popular misconceptions. He assured the committee that it was to the Democratic party, and not to Tammany Hall, that his nomination and election were due, and he rejected with proper emphasis the suggestion that he had consulted with Richard Croker about his appointments. Were the appointments pleasing or displeasing to Mr. Croker? Well, he didn't know. Did he ever hear any complaint? Of course, Mr. Van Wyck answered this by saying that no man dared call him down.

Mr. Van Wyck ridiculed the idea that anybody but himself had aught to do with selecting the heads of departments. Pointing at his breast, he modestly assumed the responsibility and blame. He was jaunty, not to say gay, up to this point. The transformation came when Mr. Moss asked him about the rumor that he (the Mayor) and Messrs. Carroll and Sexton were interested in poolrooms conducted by a Mr. Mahoney. The Mayor was furious. talked and gesticulated at such a rate that Mr. Moss could not get in a word edgewise, and there was indignation in his voice, eyes and limbs as he clamored for the instant production of the villain responsible for the infamous story. man, one of the Democratic members of the committee, tried his skill as an orator, and in accents trembling with emotion expressed abhorrence of the custom of asking questions reflecting upon distinguished citizens. Mr. Van Wyck was not mollified by the reminder that he had just described ex-Police Commissioner Hamilton as a blackmailer without having legal evidence to support the allegation. The Mayor closed the poolroom incident by saying that he "ought to be hung" if the rumor reported to Mr. Moss were true. His Honor spoke of ex-Chief of Police McCullagh as "a fakir, liar and coward," and subsequently, in answer to interrogatories, he gave his ideas of the newspaper profession in these words:

"The reporters manufacture stories. There "they are; ask them if it ain't so. I'd do the 'same thing if I were in the business. That's how they make a living. If they stuck to the 'truth they'd have to get out of the business. 'Do I mean to say that they have deliberately 'manufactured stories? Certainly, and I've 'helped them.'

The first Mayor of Greater New-York has suc ceeded in drawing a fine verbal picture of him-

THE TRANSVAAL TROUBLES.

The report that a number of British subjects have been arrested in the Transvaal, under charge of treason, may or may not be true. It seems by no means improbable. The laws conprehensive in the Transvaal as those dealing with leze-majesty in Germany. We are not sure that it would not be considered high treason to say that President Krüger would look better without his whiskers. It is not long ago that fire insurance and lightning-rods were officially prohibited as blasphemous. The story that the arrests were made through the agency of a spy, informer and provocative agent is also plausible. The Transvaal Government has a big secret service fund, which it uses in all sorts of ways, and it has before this used it in exactly this way. Nor is it at all unlikely that some British, American or other Outlanders have been talking and even plotting what might well be construed as treason. They are known to have done so a few years back. And matters have not mended since the Jameson raid. On the contrary, the Boer Government has been more despotic than ever, and the Outlanders have been harried and oppressed still more. That they should be treasonably in-

clined is not the least bit strange. This is the state of the case: The Outlanders have made it, in proportion to its size, the richest country on the globe. They have given it practically all the business and civilization it has. They are to-day its very brain and brawn. But the Government decrees that they must remain Outlanders, with scarcely any more rights than the Kaffir slaves whom the "wallop" at will. They cannot hold office. They are not admitted to citizenship. They are not permitted to have their children taught their mother tongue in the schools. They are compelled to carry "tickets of leave," like criminals, and to show them to any Boer who may demand to see them. They are taxed without representation, and they are drafted into the Transvaal Army and compelled to provide their own outfit and to do the fighting whenever

they are compelled to live, move and have their being at the focus of a circle of Boer fortifications, the guns of which are continually trained upon the houses of that city.

Against this state of affairs they petition and protest to the Boer Government; and President Krüger tosses their petitions upon the floor and wipes his boots upon them, amid the laughter of the Raad. They appeal to the British Government, and are met with the reminder that the Transvaal is entirely independent in all domestic affairs, the British suzerainty now being confined to supervision of treaties with foreign Powers. What wonder if they begin to feel a bit desperate? What wonder if they talk treason? Of course, the Transvaal Government has a right to suppress treason. Selfpreservation is a fundamental law, of States as well as of individuals. Yet the screwing down of safety-valves is not always a prudent undertaking. It might be better for President Krilger to remove the provocation to treason than to arrest those who have been provoked to it. If not, one of these days there will surely be a smash. And when it comes, the enterprising, progressive, enlightened element of population will very likely come out ahead of that which clings to the despotism and the conservatism of the Middle Ages.

THE DEWEY HOUSE FUND. The movement to procure a home in Washington for Admiral Dewey by popular subscrip tion has been rapidly organized, and has already acquired a momentum which virtually guarantees its complete success. It is believed that not far from \$10,000 has been subscribed in two days, and we observe with much interest that "The Brooklyn Eagle," which took the lead in the matter and is naturally most familiar with the incidents which indicate the rising tide of enthusiasm, expects that before the end of the week the fund will be more than large enough to accomplish the main purpose. The committee, of which Mr. Vanderlip, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, is chairman, has issued an address briefly describing the project and announcing that it is ready to receive subscriptions, no particular sum being specified as essential or desirable. No doubt is felt that there will be a handsome margin over and above the amount required to buy and furnish a suitable house, and the intention is to regard the excess as an endowment fund for the maintenance of the establishment, which otherwise might possibly be rather burdensome to the Admiral. The suggestion has been made that Dewey might perhaps prefer to take up his permanent residence elsewhere, but the committee evidently thinks it safe to assume that inasmuch as he will in all probability have official duties to perform at the capital he will choose to live there, and it is distinctly announced that subscriptions are invited for the purchase of a home in Washington.

It is exceedingly gratifying that Admiral Upshur's proposal should have elicited at once a response so general and hearty as to assure the swift completion of the undertaking. If there was any reason to fear that the popular enthusiasm which has been multifariously manifested ever kince the rumor of Dewey's return was confirmed would not eagerly express itself in this material manner, the judgment of those who were willing to take the risk seems to have been immediately vindicated. We nope there is no possibility of mistake about it, for a popular tribute has special grace and value when the processes by which it comes into being are rapid. It would be grievous alike to Admiral Dewey and to the country if after the first spurt the collection should grow slowly. Happily, there is good reason to believe that a common experience will not be repeated in this instance, but that the offering will be distinguished by its spontaneity, and therefore doubly acceptable to the recipient.

worded. He will give the last \$250,000 needed for the establishment of the university. That is equivalent to giving it at once, for no one doubts for a moment that the whole sum needed will speedily be forthcoming. But it is on this condition, that "the scientific school be made the principal department." The university corporation has accepted the gift subject to that condition, a fact which will not cause surprise. It was understood from the beginning that the university would be made as strong as possible in its scientific and commercial departments. The very genius loci of Birmingham is sufficient to assure that. And it is unquestionably well that much attention should be paid to such matters. Yet we cannot avoid the belief. already expressed, that the condition, if its wording is to be interpreted literally, is an unfortunate one.

A university, to be worthy of the name, should be an institution for liberal culture. It should not be merely a school of the classics, though it must give instruction in them. It should not be merely a school of the sciences, though it must give instruction in them. It should not be merely a law school, or a medical school, or a school of philosophy, though it should, and must, to be complete, compris such schools. It should not be simply or chiefly literary, or scientific, or artistic, or professional or philosophical, but it should be all these, without special discrimination, in as nearly as possible the same proportions and corelations as in the enlightened world outside. The definition given by a particularly practical American is to be commended, to wit: "An institution in "which any person can find instruction in any "study." That, barring out, of course, the rudimentary studies which are to be pursued in primary and secondary schools, is a good de-

ription of a university. But observe that it is "any person" and "any study." There is to be no discrimination against this person or in favor of that one. So. in like manner, there should be no discrimination against this study or in favor of that one All persons who are worthy to be admitted to the university, and all studies which are of true university rank, are to be treated with equal consideration. And the moment you say that the classical department, or the scientific department, shall be the chief one, you practically say that the so-called university shall in fact be merely a classical or a scientific college, with some subordinate addenda. It may ually come to pass, that, owing to the exceptional strength developed by individual instructors, or to the richness of special endow ments, one or another department of a university is made more prominent than the others. But that is a very different thing from saying at the outset that such shall imperatively be the case, and that the university shall be devoted pre-eminently to this or to that study. It is admirable for Mr. Carnegie to make this generous gift to the University of Birmingham. It will be well for that institupossible, as it should make all its schools. But If it is to be a true university—that is, a seat of liberal culture-it should not decree at the outset that any one department is to be the chief one, but should strive to make them all comparably and in due proportion great and strong, so that, however highly and intensely specialized its work may be in this or that di-

rection, its whole work, in all directions, shall

also needs careful consideration to foresee their | tie of a native tribe. And in Johannesburg | be well balanced, fully rounded, harmoniously | complete. Then, and only then, will it be a true university.

APRIL COMMERCE.

The full report of foreign trade in April has just appeared, and is somewhat disappointing. It was known that exports of the chief products were in value \$19,794,978 smaller than last year, against a decrease of \$18,142,000 in March, but there was hope that the minor exports, mainly of manufactured products, which rose in March nearly \$7,000,000 beyond those of any previous month, would so far increase as to balance most of the loss in staples. It appears that the minor exports were \$4,581,000 less than in March, although greater than in any other month. The record of domestic exports, exclusive of the great staples, for the six largest months ever known, in their order, compared with corresponding months of the previous year

will have interest:		The second second	r
	1898-'99.	1897-'98.	١.
March		\$39,241,217	ß
April	44,217,706	35,866,447	r
	41.884.984	34,522,477	l.
November	41,132,091	31.744.572	n
October	39.817.440	82,059,941	8
January	39,237,305	83,541,766	

Although March exports of this sort are usually larger than in April, a little relative decrease of \$1,200,000 may be recognized, with the fact that the remarkable gain which has so nearly balanced losses in the exports of staples for months past has been arrested. Hence all exports fall to \$88,877,194, and the excess of exports over imports was only \$23,145,658 for the month of April, a handsome balance, it is true, but excepting in July the smallest in any month since the summer of 1897. The imports were not heavy for the season, the difference being in diminished movement of staples, with a decrease of \$4,500,000 in minor exports compared with those of March.

It cannot be determined for about two weeks how much of this decrease was in the chief products of manufacture and due to an advance in prices which has not ceased. The natural impression is that much of it may be found in iron products, because the movement of these in March was exceptionally heavy, and the advance in prices has been unusual. But it is not to be forgotten that the iron works were crowded with orders, the largest establishments until July, before the rise in prices came in February, and many of these orders were foreign and not yet entirely executed. The Federal Steel Company now states that its entire capacity is covered for the whole year, and the other large works are in similar position, many of the orders booked even down to this time being for foreign account. There is at least fair probability that exports of iron products may continue larger than in previous years for some time yet if no further orders should be taken.

As to exports of breadstuffs, also, there is a little better outlook since May began, and the opening of lake and canal navigation usually brings some increase. In half of May wheat exports were a little larger than last year, though lower in price, and cotton exports not nearly as far behind as they were in April. The more hopeful advices of foreign prospects as to wheat are a little early, since the coming yield in Europe can hardly be estimated with any confidence at this date. Supplies for more than two months have yet to be secured, and may be drawn largely from this country at low prices even if foreign prospects continue good. The exports of oil in April, though smaller in quantity, were larger in value than last year, and exports of cattle and provisions not much behind last year's. Still the fact remains that neither in this month nor the next is the excess of exports over imports likely to be nearly as large as it was last year.

The specie movement in April was not important. Net imports of gold were \$1,309,639, LIBERAL CULTURE.

Against net exports of silver amounting to \$2,233,336. The Spanish settlement has passed without disturbance, and the country stands in no need of more gold, so that the change from the limports of \$31,256,134 gold in April of last with a condition which is at least unfortunately worded. He will give the last \$250,000 needed. appointing contrast. There is nothing in the state of foreign trade to warrant any apprehension, but a reasonable certainty that the country will be called upon for no gold in foreign settlements for a long time, though it could readily spare some, and a strong probability that the favorable balance on merchandise account, though for a time smaller than it has been during two phenomenal years, will continue to call for settlements in cash by other

JOHN W. AMBROSE.

In the death of John W. Ambrose this city has lost one of its most public-spirited and useful citizens. He had for years been deeply interested in the improvement and deepening of New. York's harbor, and it was largely through his enthusiastic zeal and patient work that the people of the city, and finally Congress, were reused to the paramount importance of this question. He was one of the most active originators of the recent dinner to Senator Frye and on that occasion the Senator bore ample testimony to the intelligent and unselfish labors complex details of the subject, but in presenting the matter to the appropriate committees of Congress. So well was this known to the merchants of the city that they desired some time ago to give a dinner to Mr. Ambrose in recognition of his efforts, which were at last crowned with success. But with his customary

Though so much of his life was spent in the engrossing activities of a business man, he found time, nevertheless, to cultivate literature and the classics. He was an admirable Greek scholar, and during the life of the late Dr. Howard Crosby they used to meet frequently in order to read some of the authors of that ancient tongue. All in all, Mr. Ambrose was a type of citizen which New-York is not always credited with possessing. Such disinterested and intelligent service to the public welfare deserves and should receive a word of cordial

The Mayor seems to think he is a biger mar than old Croker. The Boss had better come back and see about that.

It is really too bad that McKinley doesn't turn the Philippines into a sewing circle, with free goseip all around, for the comfort of Aguinaldo and his American assistants.

marvellously well under the charter. Inasmuch as the Mayor identifies the city with Tammany Hall, that is probably an honest expression of

Mr. Thomas G. Shearman does not seem to have succeeded in turning Plymouth Church into an anti-expansion society.

proclamation of his philanthropic purposes would increase the demands upon his bounty, having already had considerable experience in the ways of the world; but even he seems to have been surprised by the size of "the army of mendicarits" from which he is seeking protection in his Highland solitude. The incident furnishes a

The library domes are seen far off on the hort-

A splendid specimen of the American eagle was killed yesterday on Long Island. A severe penalty ought to be imposed upon any one who, while living in this land of liberty, is base enough to raise his rifle against the bird which typifies American freedom. One who is so regardless of National traditions needs some forcible lessons in elementary patriotism.

PERSONAL.

Miss Winter, the English governess of the Queen of the Netherlands, has gone to Bucharest, to be governess to the little son and daughter of the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Rumania. This has been done on the advice of the Queen of Rumania, who, when staying with her relations at Neu Wied, received a most excellent character of Miss Winter from Queen Emma of the Nether-lands, and also from Queen Wilhelmina, who, al-though she was a wilful pupil, was extremely fond of her governess.

General Miles has received an invitation to be present at the coming military manceuvres at Windsor, England.

The Rev. Thomas Fowler, the newly elected Viceolnshire in 1832, and has lived continuously at the iniversity since the age of seventeen, and has taken part in several university movements, especially those connected with the removal of re-igious disabilities and the organization of scadem-ical studies. He is a Liberal Unionist and Broad Churchman, and is a voluminous writer.

The praise which Archbishop Ireland is receiving Europe for his eulogy of Joan of Arc is not the first given him for a treatment of the same sub-ject. The first prize of the many he captured dur-lng his schoolboy days was for a paper on the Maid of Orleans.

The Southern Baptist Convention has appointed ex-Mayor Robert C. Davidson, of Baltimore, to represent it in the delegation of English-speaking Baptists which will petition the Czar of Russia to put a stop to the persecution of Russian Baptists.

Governor Lowndes of Maryland will formally open the Maryland Trade Carnival and Peace Jubilee in Baltimore next Monday.

W. W. Beach, the new "Father of the House of Commons," has a Parliamentary record less by four years than the late Bir J. Mowbray, but enjoys the distinction of having represented one constituency-North Hants-during the whole time-namely forty-two years. Since the Reformed Parliament of 1832 there have been nine fathers of the House, and Mr. Beach, who makes the tenth, has sat in Parlia-ment with seven of them. Sir C. Burrell held the position from 1850 to 1862, and Mr. C. R. M. Talbot for a period of sixteen years from 1874. Sir John Mowbray enjoyed the distinction for a little more than a year, succeeding to it on the death of Mr. C. P. Villiers.

Major William A. Kobbé, 3d United States Artillery, whom General Otis has placed in command of the expedition up the Rio Grande River, comes of a well-known New-York family. George C. Kobbé, a business man of this city, and Gustav Kobbé, the magazine writer, are his brothers. In the Civil War Major Kobbé, who was in the volun-teer service, was brevetted for gallantry at the battle of Nashville, and at the capture of Fort Blakely, Ala. He has also seen considerable Indian campaigning.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

John E. Ingoldsby, of the Utah battery, in the Philippines, in a letter to his mother thus describes his escape from the hospital in order to go to the

"When I sneaked out of the hospital, I wasn't nissed for a long time, in fact, until just the other day, and when they did find it out they raised the dickens with me. They fined me \$12, because they lost that much by my not drawing my rations, and the captain said he was sorry to say that I would get no credit on my discharge for fighting battles when I was supposed to be in the hospital. He said he'd try to fix it up so I would get the credit, but it was doubtful if he could. He said that if I had a leg shot off I could never have a pension. He is good man, but the doctor-

However, I am still fighting, and am glad of it, or if I had stayed in that hospital when the rest of the boys were enjoying themselves I would surely have died. If that didn't kill me, the doctor would There was another fellow did the same thing I iid, and he got the same fine. He was a great deal sicker than I, and as soon as we got away from the doctor and his dope we got well in no time."

malaria than the cool, dry air of New-Mexico, and the properties of the hot springs at Las Vegas are a specific for all malarial poisons and for rheumatism. In the Montezuma Hotel are accommodations for two hundred or three hundred patients, and by a little alteration they might be considerably enlarged. The Government has aiready decided to turn the abandoned barracks at Fort Stanton, on the Santa Fe line, about one hundred miles south of this city, into a permanent hospital for concumptives; but it is a long distance from the railroad and inconvenient to reach. The Montezuma Hotel is on a branch of the main railroad, and a scheme is now on foot to equip it with electric-cars.—(Chicago Record.

Frederick Schlehuber, of Chicago, has filed an application in the Circuit Court, asking that he be granted permission to change his name to Frederick Schley. No cause was assigned in the petition for the desired change of name, but the favorite theory advanced was that the victories of Admiral Schley had so affected the imagination of he petitioner that he sought to adopt the name of the illustrious sailor.

the illustrious sailor.

The original of the character of David Harum, in the novel of the same name, has been identified as the late David Hannum, a former resident of Homer and a noted character in Central New-York. He was prominent in business, and figured in numerous horse trades, which explains some of the passages in the book. A correspondent writing from Binghamton relates many amusing stories about him, one of which runs as follows: "It was David Hannum that exploited the famous Cardin glant. At first he owned the curiosity in partnership with a man from Binghamton named Hull, but he soon bought Hull out, and it was he that did most of the show business with the glant until the facts in regard to the hoax became known. It was while he was travelling around the country showing this curiosity that the peculiar humor of the man was well illustrated. One day a dapper young man entered a passenger car of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western train. The car was well-filled, but there was one seat occupied by a short, thekset, rather uncouth man, who managed to spread himself over nearly the whole seat. Going up to him the young man ordered him to sit along and give the newcomeg part of the seat. Something in the manner in which the order was given did not suit the older man, and he refused to silr.

"See here, do you know who I am?" inquired the

to stir.

"See here, do you know who I am?" inquired the
young man, irritated at the other's obstinacy.

'My name is Sloan, and my father is president of

my name is sloan, and my name is this road." "See here, young man, do you know who I am?" was the ready and unabashed reply of the man, who did not stir an inch as he spoke. 'My name is Dave Hannum, and I'm the father of the Cardin giant."—(Troy Times.

about one of Patti's visits to that city: stepped from the train, and, after inhaling a lungful of fog. remarked: 'Oh, this is heaven! All my troubles are paid for! Thank heaven, I breathe the air of San Francisco once again!" This was all very sweet in the high-priced canary bird, and the newspaper boys were all delighted. However, it was only a short time before I went City. She was descending from her car, and as her feet touched the ground she exclaimed: Thank heaven, I breathe the air of Sait Lake City once more! All my troubles are paid for Oh, this is heaven!' The newspaper boys were all delighted with her. As for myself, on both of hese occasions I was delighted also-with the diva's lovely hypocrisy, that accursed sin which the poet tells us takes the best men in. thought Pattl much of an actress, but I changed

Young Financier.—"What makes you naughty so much of the time, Willie?" asked the indulgent father. "Why, you see, mamma gives me a penny every time I promise to be good." replied the youngster. "and she never asks me to promise to be good until I have been naughty."—(Chicago Post.

is told of a mother who protested against the bleeding of her sick child. The doctor assured her that one more application of the cups would insure recovery, but when he came the next morning he found the child dead. "Madam," said the doctor, "be comforted by knowing that your child died

"Isn't McCorkle awfully thin since his return?"
"Yes. Do you know what they call his valet at
the club?"

"No."
"They call him the valet of the shadow."—(Cleve-land Plain Dealer,

rage, now that the money for them is actually GOLD IN THE PHILIPPINES.

A MINER'S EXPERIENCE WITH NATIVE MINES AND MINERS - OTHER MINERAL RESOURCES.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I have read with much interest in your issue of the 8th inst. an article headed "The Philippines' Resources," The next decade will show what an honest and strong administration can make of the rich and fertile Philippine Islands. Should I be alive ten years hence I would be exceedingly astonished if your people

West Indies.

The Filipinos are what three hundred years of misrule and oppression, of official greed and monkish rapacity, not to use stronger terms, have made them. They are good material spoiled. But it is never too late to mend. You will have no difficulty in ruling them, when once the farcical republic, which is the outcome of a financial rather than of a freedom-seeking conspiracy, has been put down. It will be put down soon. The Filipinos never expected such fighting as your boys gave them, and they are now thoroughly cowed. They are quick learners. The chief lessons, which they will aptly learn and waich will make them trust and obey you, are these, that the fruit of their labor is theirs; that they will have strict justice in your

were ready to exchange them for the British

courts and fair dealings in your markets. In your West Point, Annapolis and university men you possess a magnificent material for just such a civil service as holds the British Empire together. I have some experience in the administration of semi-savage countries, and I know something of your men. They will just climb to the top and make the Philippines the richest archipelago in the Eastern Hemisphere; a stronghold of Anglo-Saxon energy, teeming with contented and happy brown men.

GOLD IN THE EARLIEST TIMES.

I wish to say a few words regarding the occurrence of gold in the Philippines, a subject which I possess some special knowledge. Auriferous formations are very widely distributed throughout the islands, and they have been worked by the natives in their simple but not ineffective fashion certainly since the early centuries of the Christian era. Dr. von Moellendorff, an expert sinologist, possesses a Chinese book which from internal evidence he ascribes to the third century B. C. It is an account by a Chinese merchant of a trading voyage from Amoy to Luzon. Names of localities in that island which the Chinese author mentions are still recognizable in their modern appellations. He refers to gold as the principal article of export from Luzon.

The chief motive of the Spanish adventurer was greed of the precious metals. It is a matter of course that he did not neglect them in the Philippines. Ample evidence is to be found in Spanish records, many of them buried in the pigeonholes of the defunct Colonial office in Madrid, that numerous mines were worked by Spaniards. Very little of this has come to public knowledge, for books on the Philippines are few. Indeed, until Admiral Dewey made the islands the theatre of his valiant deeds, even educated persons, at least in this country, had very hazy ideas on their geographical position. I well remember that when a few years ago a destructive earthquake overwhelmed some islands in the Mediterranean a member of a learned profession, knowing I had interests in the Philippines, condoled with me on my supposed losses, for, said he, "I believe your islands are somewhere near the coast of Asia Minor." THE BEST KNOWN MINING DISTRICTS.

The best-known gold-mining districts are those of Mambulao and Paracale in the Province of Camarines, Luzon. Mambulao means in the language of the Bicols, who inhabit the districts, the "Place of Gold," and is to this day the headquarters of gold-mining. Within the last two years an engineer in the employ of the syndicate which I represent saw gold washed what the Spanish Government does not do." The mineralogist of the expedition found the decade or two later, and produced for some time gold at the rate of 1,000 ounces Spanish per week. The mines were closed down again and opened some twenty years later by a Spanish company, of which the late Queen Christina was one of the principal stockholders. A solid macarried a few hundred feet. But the capital of the company was spent in a mysterious way, and the enterprise again collapsed. This mine is now in the possession of my syndicate, whose engineers, guided by a plan made by an old native miner, have reopened the mine, and found the Veta Real and two parallel veins, and

proved them for a distance of over 1,000 yards. These mining districts are in certain places not used, and the only means of raising water were small pails, of plaited palm-leaf fibre. The only exception of which I am aware is a small mine with a narrow but very rich vein. Here the native miners drove an adit of considerable to the 60-foot level, and were thus enabled to sink to the 100-foot level. In this mine a small brass pump was found, which had probably been taken from a vessel wrecked in the Bay of

Mambulao. INTUITIVE KNOWLEDGE OF THE BICOLS.

The Bicois are miners by atavism. They intuitively know the contents of gold or the quarts they raise, and unerringly reject barren stone. Using no tools besides crowbars and wedges, without explosives and pumps, without appliances worth the name except a rough copy of the Mexican arrastra, the natives have accomplished an incredible amount of work. Near Paracale they have levelled a hill to a few feet above sea-level. They win the gold by washing auriferous gravel and sand and finely pounded quartz, and their women are the cleverest gold-washers. Where the last washing is water to which the mucilaginous juice of a native plant called gogo has been added. This retains the sand, but allows the gold to sink to the bottom of the pan.

Quartz-mines have not been worked below very simple. With the appliances in use Spaniards and natives could only win the gold from oxidized ores. Below water-level Philippine auriferous quartz is always refractory. That is why all the mines, even the Veta Real, were given up below a certain point. My syndicate found this out to its cost. The quartz looks like free-milling, but it is not. One of our managers, a member of the Institute of American Mining Engineers in your city, was sanguine enough to expect 80 per cent of the gold on the plates. But he only got 20 per cent. The ore concentrates easily at the ratio of 1:7. There are many mines near the coast that only require modern methods to make them highly productive. I am sure that Luzon will become & very important centre for the world's gold-pro-

silver, copper, lead and zinc. I know there are rubles somewhere in the upper sierra, for I had some brought me. The only mineral of importance that has not been found yet is true coal All the coal so far found and worked is tertiary lignite, with little more than 50 per cent of carbon. But true coal may yet be found.

London, April 28, 1890, FRANK KARUTH